

8-15-1968

Kabul Times (August 15, 1968, vol. 7, no. 124)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

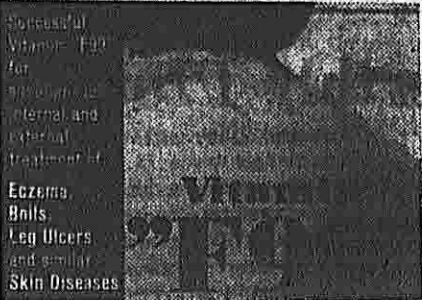
 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (August 15, 1968, vol. 7, no. 124)" (1968). *Kabul Times*. 1832.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1832>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





17TH SESSION OF PARIS TALKS OVER

Both Sides Trade Charges Of Escalating War Effort

PARIS, August 15, (Reuter).—North Vietnamese and American negotiators met here Wednesday for the 17th full-scale session of the Paris preliminary peace talks.

North Vietnamese politburo member Le Duc Tho, who returned to Paris yesterday after six weeks in Hanoi, was not present at the session.

The Hanoi delegation, led by chief delegate Xuan Thuy, arrived first, followed immediately by the Americans, led by Averell Harriman and his deputy Cyrus Vance.

Harriman accused North Vietnam of planning to launch another round of large-scale attacks in South Vietnam.

He told Hanoi delegates at the session: "From captured documents, defectors, prisoners and from broadcasts by radio Hanoi, the evidence has mounted that you are making plans for another round of large-scale attacks."

Lull Not Same As Restraint: U.S. Delegate

PARIS, August 15, (AFP).—American delegation spokesman William Jordan yesterday rejected outright hints given by Hanoi's representatives here that the military lull in Vietnam was intended to meet America's conditions for a total bombing halt of the north.

He said the signs were that North Vietnam was preparing a major attack in the south.

Members of the North Vietnamese delegation to the preliminary Vietnam peace talks have been telling journalists that the lull could be construed as a political gesture.

At a press conference after yesterday's session of the talks—the 17th—Jordan was asked what was the difference between the lull and the sign of restraint that Washington is demanding.

He replied: "In judging restraint we have to look at the totality of the situation, of all the indicators. 'We all know that the general level of military activity is bellow what it was.'"

"But that is not all that is going on. There have been similar lulls in previous years which have been used for refitting, retraining and getting recruits."

"Our evidence is that the present lull is being used in precisely that way."

Jordan said that the level of men and military supplies flowing south was at an all-time high. The position of forces in relation to obvious targets suggests to military men that a major offensive is in preparation.

No Rays Of Hope Or Straws In The Wind: Thuy

HONG KONG, August 15, (AFP).—Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief delegate to the Paris talks, has dismissed as propaganda the cautious American claims that there were "rays of hope" and "straws in the wind" arising from the three-month old Hanoi-Washington dialogue, the North Vietnamese news agency said today.

The agency cited an interview by Robert Rinaldo of the Pacific Radio Foundation of California, in which Thuy alleged the U.S. government was spreading the propaganda in an attempt to deceive the American public during the current presidential election campaign.

He blamed the deadlock of the Paris talks on the American insistence of reciprocity from Hanoi for the halt to U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam, a demand which his government could not accept.

Thuy reiterated that discussion of other questions of interest to both parties could only proceed after the American attacks on North Vietnam had ceased totally and unconditionally.

But he pointed out that all questions concerning South Vietnam should be decided upon by the South Vietnamese, reiterating in this connection that the Viet Cong National Liberation Front was their "authentic representative."

Asked if a coalition government of some type would be an acceptable transitional solution to the political problems in the south, Xuan Thuy said:

The session lasted four hours and the two sides agreed to meet again next Wednesday.

Harriman said that Washington was "ready to consider, publicly or privately, any realistic proposal which will advance the cause of peace."

Thuy accused the U.S. of intensifying the war in Vietnam and called for a settlement founded on Hanoi's "four point" and the programme of the National Liberation Front.

He said that the Americans' call for reciprocity in return for a halt in bombing demonstrated their "tortuous attitude" and held up peace talks.

Thuy, who was back at the talks after being indisposed for a month, refuted claims of earlier American calls to prove their good will.

He said: "The American leaders affirm that the United States has shown 'restraints', but in reality it has intensified the war of aggression in Vietnam with a ferocity never previously attained accumulating new crimes against the Vietnamese people."

Security Council Working On Middle East Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, August 15, (Reuter).—A Security Council session scheduled yesterday on the Middle East problem was cancelled at the last minute and set for today.

Informed sources said delegates trying to work out a resolution for approval by the council wanted a further 24 hours.

These sources said there was a good chance that a draft would be submitted to the 15-nation council today and that it might even be approved at the same meeting.

Delegates of Senegal, Pakistan and Canada, established as a negotiating group on behalf of the council's elected members, conferred during the morning with council president.

After the cancellation of yesterday's afternoon scheduled public session was announced, the permanent members of the council—the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France and Formosa—called on the president.

Arab sources said Jordan and countries sympathetic to the Arab cause were holding out for a resolution which would warn Israel that any repetition of incidents such as the large-scale August 4 air attack on Jordan—subject of the council's hearings—would oblige the world body to apply sanctions against Israel.

The Western powers will not hear of enforcement measures against Israel, partly because

RHODESIAN ECONOMY

STILL BOOMS

SALISBURY, August 15, (AFP).—Rhodesian industrial production and electricity distribution touched record levels in the second quarter of 1968, according to the quarterly statistical summary published here today.

The index of industrial production in the quarter ending 30th of June, reached 125.5, compared with 116.9 in the first quarter of the year, 119.8 in the second quarter of 1967 was 6.5 for the whole of 1967.

Electricity distribution in Rhodesia for the second quarter of this year totalled 674 million kilowatt-hour compared with 572 million in the comparable quarter of 1967.

The value of building plans passed in the main centres in the second quarter of 1968 was 65 million Rhodesian pounds (undervalued), compared with 5.2 million pounds Rh. pounds in the previous quarter and only Rh. pounds 3.3 million in the second quarter of 1967.

The tourist industry was also booming in the June quarter: Arrivals totalled 70,000 compared with 57,000 in the first quarter of the year, and 53,000 in the second quarter of 1967.

Rhodesia continued to show a substantial net gain in European migration, despite a drop in the figure for the June quarter as compared with the first quarter of this year.

A total of 3,051 Europeans came into the country, while 1,193 left, leaving a net gain for the quarter of 1,858, compared with a net gain of 2,240 in the quarter ended March 31 of this year.

they accept the Israel contention that breaches of the ceasefire are not one-sided.

Enforcement action by the council requires a formal finding that the situation in the Middle East represents a threat to international peace and security, justifying the world body's invoking of the mandatory provisions of chapter seven of the UN Charter.

Greek Police Mount Massive Security Effort, Arrest 100

ATHENS, August 15, (AFP).—Greek police have arrested about 100 suspects in a massive security operation mounted here after Premier George Papadopoulos narrowly escaped assassination Tuesday.

The arrested include Anastasios Peponis, former director of the Greek radio, Constantin Loundras, husband of exiled newspaper owner Mrs. Helen Vlachos, retired Gen. B. Koumanakos, Col. Elias Deros and former Centrist deputy Ioannis Alevas informed sources said.

Last night, security police were making house to house checks in Athens in a search for accomplices of man charged with the assassination bid.

In another development the government yesterday published an order depriving 45 people of their Gre-

First UN Conference On Use Of Outer Space Opens

VIENNA, August 15, (Reuter).—Leading space experts met here yesterday for two weeks of discussions on how to harness space technology to the world's economic and social benefit.

More than 500 delegates and observers from five continents will be attending the United Nations' first conference, on the peaceful uses of outer space at Vienna's historic Hofburg Palace.

They will explore ways in which countries without resources for their own space programmes can enjoy the benefits of vast sums spent by leading space powers, through the application of space technology to educational and economic development.

Imaginary Plane Crashes Into London Skyscraper

LONDON, August 15, (Reuter).—An imaginary jet airliner crashed into London's tallest building yesterday afternoon and dozens of make-believe casualties got the rest of the afternoon off.

A press officer answered the telephone in the 33-storey British petroleum building at 4.32: "I'm agone I'm not here," he said as mock rubble supposedly gained about him.

Why hadn't he been evacuated, like the rest of the 2,000 people in the building? "We're staying at our posts to the death to keep the press informed," he said.

It was all part of a simulated disaster to test the mettle of the city's emergency services. The crashing plane was supposed to be carrying 34 passengers and crew.

Firemen and police, pretending they had not been forewarned, were swarming around the building just one minute after it was supposed to have happened.

Giggling office girls allowed themselves to be shepherded to safety, joyfully aware that they were finishing work 90 minutes early.

But for the city officials, conscious that a plane is crossing London every minute to land at Heathrow Airport, it was a deadly serious affair. "It is a danger we live with," said a spokesman.

France Joins Pilots Boycott: Arabs Threaten To Take Counter Action

ALGIERS, August 15, (AFP).—The Algerian government said last night it would continue to act "with serenity" despite the threatened boycott of Algerian airports by international airlines.

The government statement came a few hours after French pilots had agreed to join the boycott called by the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations in support of demands for the release of the crew of the Israeli Boeing, detained in Algiers since their plane was hijacked on July 23.

The Algerian government is in close liaison with the governments of the Arab countries to arrange jointly adequate measures which might be dictated by the attitude of certain pilots associations preoccupied by the application of these recommendations.

The Arab Workers' Union threatened last night to clamp a total boycott on air, sea and land transport from all countries whose airlines boycotted Algerian airports.

The Union, grouping all Arab nations' workers' movements including air, sea and land transport workers, meanwhile announced its decision to "boycott completely all air companies who followed the recommendation of the International Federation of Air Lines Pilots Associations (IFALPA) to boycott Algeria."

The Arab Transports Federation, to which national transports unions in Arab countries are affiliated, adopted a similar attitude.

It announced that boycotting "would begin at airfields and spread to all means of transport from countries boycotting Algeria."

They will also examine the opportunities available to non-space powers for international cooperation in space activities.

The two space giants, United States and the Soviet Union, will dominate the proceedings.

The Soviet Union brought off a planned news conference yesterday of spacecraft Tuesday and a planned news conference yesterday by Alexei Leonov, the first astronaut to walk in space.

The United States has a less extensive display of communications satellites.

Meanwhile in Washington the State Department said yesterday it saw no need for a second global satellite.

The USSR, backed by seven other communist countries, submitted a draft to the United Nations Tuesday proposing the creation of a system to be called Intersputnik, operating like the present western-dominated Intelsat relay network.

Dr. Joseph Charyk, a member of the U.S. delegation in Vienna said that an international communications conference has been scheduled for next March in Washington to discuss proposed changes in the Intelsat charter.

One of these, he said, is the one-country-one vote formula, which he said Comsat favours.

Russia has refused to join Intelsat primarily because it would have a small voice in the U.S.-dominated organisation.

Charyk said Russia and the east European countries would have a tough time going alone against the established Intelsat network, which has 40 ground stations around the world with several more planned.

For some time, the Soviets have operated an orbital communications system within their borders, using the Molniya satellites.

KABUL, August 15, (Bakhtar).—The budgets of the Senate, the Ministries of Commerce and Mines and Industries, the Tribal Affairs Department and the Transport Department were approved with certain reductions by the general session of the House of Representatives.

On the proposal of the government and the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee the budgets of the Ministries of Court and Defence were approved without any reductions.

On the proposal of some deputies the House also decided that the Government this year should pay from its contingency fund the return travel expenses of soldiers who complete their military service and starting next year to include these expenses in the budgets of the Ministry of National Defence.

The same decision applies to policemen drafted in the police and gendarmarie force and the Work Corps.

The Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee approved the regular budgets of the Helmand Valley Authority and the Afghan Air Authority. These were the last of the regular budgets of the State for the current Afghan year. The committee, which continued with its deliberation until late at night also discussed

Balanced Budget Foreseen In End To Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, August 15, (AP).—A panel of advisers told Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey Tuesday that an early end to the Vietnam war would allow a balanced budget with tens of billions of dollars left over for urgent domestic programmes.

But continuation of the war, they said, might require extension of the income surtax and leave little in the budget for solving the nation's problems at home.

Humphrey met privately with his force on post-Vietnam spending, one of 32 groups advising him in his effort to win the Democratic presidential nomination, then introduced the task force at a news conference.

"The campaign ought to be more than rhetoric, it also ought to have in it a solid base of substance," he explained.

Charles L. Schlutz, co-chairman of the task force and former director of the budget bureau, said the panel worked "for purposes of illustration" on the basis of a Vietnam ceasefire by next January, and withdrawal of U.S. forces.

He said this indicated no actual predictions or inside information, and "the vice president had nothing to do with the assumptions."

If Vietnam worked out that way, the task force reported, some 2 billion to \$4 billion might be freed for urgent social programmes in the budget for fiscal year 1970, beginning next July 1. After that, larger amounts would become available.

By fiscal 1973, the report said, the government would have about \$28 billion available for new initiatives designed to meet the nation's needs.

House, Committee Approve More Regular State Budget

the development budget of the State.

In the Senate article four of the draft law on regulating legislation was approved, Sen. Abdul Karim Maqoul, the first deputy president, was in the chair.

The Senate on the proposal of some of the senators gave priority to the discussion on the economic and technical agreement concluded between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. After a discussion which took place, in line with the views and approval of the International Affairs Committees of the two houses and approval of the House of Representatives, the agreement was approved.

The Senate yesterday also decided to meet till August 22, to complete the work before it.

Home Briefs

KABUL, August 15, (Bakhtar).—The ambassador of Finland in Ankara Frey Ake Berndt who has been appointed ambassador to Afghanistan arrived here yesterday to present his credentials to His Majesty the King.

KABUL, August 15, (Bakhtar).—Mehrabuddin, 65, the vice president of the teachers training department of the Education Ministry and his two sons Salahuddin, 22, a teacher and Ziauddin, 12, a student, died when their motorcycle was hit by work crops lorry on the Darulaman road Tuesday night.

KABUL, August 15.—A special cultural function was organised here yesterday morning in Pakistan Chancery to celebrate Pakistan Independence Day. Hakim Ahson, ambassador of Pakistan, presided over the function.

In the evening a Concert was held to mark the occasion. It was attended by a large number of Afghans, members of diplomatic corps, elite of the town and Pakistanis.

Leading Urdu, Pashto and Dari singers and prominent instrumentalists of Pakistan who had arrived here a day earlier for their performance on Pakistan Independence Day participated in the concert.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

Food For Thought

Better is a neighbour that is near

than brother far off.

Old Testament

Family Guidance

We congratulate the Ministry of Public Health in forming a National Association for Family Guidance to help popularise and actually implement family planning in Afghanistan. In the speech delivered by Miss Kobra Noorzai, the minister of public health, to the first meeting of the National Association for Family Guidance, an outline of what this new association plans to do was given. The ministry for the first time spoke out on the family planning and its policy of helping mothers in the country to bring up healthy children.

Unless we limit the number of children we have, it will be difficult, especially with the limited financial resources at the disposal of most of the families in the country and the Afghan State to bring up healthy, able-bodied, and educated children. The demands of the new, rising generation are vast and indications show that they will grow and parents can hardly cope with them.

NAFG will prove very useful in taking initiative and moving into the countryside to actually implement measure needed for family planning and mother and child care centres. It has its headquarters in Kabul and we are happy that it has plans to move out into the countryside.

The point we want to know is that how it can fulfill this task. The formation and establishment of mother and child care centres and clinics are not able to meet the demands in this field. These clinics require money and personnel, both of which are limited at present. On the other hand, most of the people and families in

the cities have become conscious of the size of their families and also have access to what they need.

The point then is that we should move out of the city. We think that the best method to achieve success is to merge the branches of the NAFG in the villages, districts, and even some provinces with the rural development projects. Since there are about 50 such projects we are sure that an effective, workable network of clinics for mother and child care and also family planning can be established.

We are happy to see that the association plans to have its own publications which will start shortly, but since most of the people who must be guided are illiterate we must find a way to make use of audio visual methods. The Ministry of Information and Culture and the Ministry of Education and Kabul University have audio-visual departments. With help from these sources the Public Health Ministry can prepare a number of movies. Perhaps the Afghan Films will be able to help the ministry and the association in this respect.

We hope the NAFG will form a training institute in Kabul to train nurses and other personnel needed for mother and child care centres and clinics. We may be able to send a limited number of nurses, but it will be preferable if a centre is established here. Perhaps to start with this duty can be entrusted to the nursing school in Kabul.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial comments on the need to improve facilities for tourism in Afghanistan. Tourism forms one of the important economic sources of income for those nations who have succeeded in providing all the necessary facilities for tourists, the paper says. Afghanistan, in the past two or three years since main highway were constructed and air links with outside world improved, has been able to earn more income from tourism.

Statistics show that in the past six months 13,000 tourists have visited Afghanistan, the income from whom is estimated to be Af. 140 million, the paper adds. Although these figures show a substantial increase over our own initiative in increasing and attracting tourists to this country is in the most preliminary stage.

Our publicity at home and abroad to attract tourists is insufficient, and there is a scarcity of adequate facilities and entertainment for them in the capital and in the provinces. Tourists do not come to visit, our historical sites alone. They also want to enjoy their stay in the hotel, it says.

Referring to the role of the Afghan Tourist Bureau, the paper says that it has been very useful, and the building of the International Hotel in Kabul under the management of intercontinental will pave the way for modern facilities to tourists.

The editorial at the end calls on the Ministry of Information and Culture to seek the help of other ministries in publicising tourism.

In a letter to editor of *Isiah*, Dr. Sulaiman Parwaiz writes that it was previously customary for all cattle slaughtered in the Kabul Slaughter House to be first examined by a medical team and then in order certified by the authorities.

This was a good practice, because it showed that the meat was uncontaminated and thus assured the public it was free of disease. This practice, says the doctor, has been abandoned for some time now.

It is unfortunate that the Public Health department of Kabul Municipality is not paying any attention to the matter.

Diseased meat is sold to the public. Especially when the Pakistan oxen are imported and slaughtered one can never be sure that the meat is healthy," says Dr. Sulaiman Chaple Kabab is a favourite dish among the public. But no one asks

how safe is the meat used in the preparation of this dish, he says.

The letter further says that the authorities must inspect the shops that cook and sell kabab. They are cooked in the most unsanitary environment, and the utensils used for eating are also unsafe.

In another letter, Shafizadeh says

that some of the officials are not given promoted although they merit through their hard work, honesty, and experience, because no positions are available.

The writer hopes that the law on promotion and retirement of officials will be amended in such a way that all deserving civil servants get their promotion when the time comes.

President Makarios of Cyprus said, in an interview published in the Soviet communist party newspaper *Pravda* Tuesday that he favoured the complete demilitarisation of the island, including the dismantling of the British military bases there.

"I will not be able to feel happy as long as the (British) bases exist in Cyprus," he declared.

"I am for the complete demilitarisation of the island, which means the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dissolution of military bodies formed by the Cypriots themselves."

"The main problem is to solve by negotiation all matters of contention with the Turkish Cypriot leaders. We declare ourselves for the proclamation of a unified and independent Cypriot state, in which representatives of the two communities would be able to live in conditions of peace and cooperation."

"The (Cypriot) government, on its side, is ready to guarantee the upholding of the legitimate rights of Turkish Cypriots."

The Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* said that the purpose of the latest Warsaw Pact exercises was to improve coordination between the Russian, Polish and East German high commands under difficult conditions.

The exercises began Sunday in western Ukraine, the southern part of East Germany and in Poland.

They followed a series of "rearguard" manoeuvres just completed by troops including reservists, of the same three countries. These manoeuvres began on July 24.

Observers in Moscow believe that the appointment of general Serge Shimenko as chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact on August 4 may have been a further factor in calling the latest exercises.

British Nobel peace prize winner and Labour member of parliament Philip Noel Baker said in a letter

to the "Times" that the British government should cease supplying arms to Nigeria to avoid being "accomplices" in the liquidation of Biafrans.

He wrote Mr. Majesty's government should now cease supplying arms to Nigeria and should thus avoid at least being "accomplices" in what may well be the "final solution" of the Biafrans. The term "final solution" was an euphemism used by the Nazis in the last war for the liquidation of the Jews.

He went on "...to send arms to help to enforce Colonel Gowon's programme seems to me morally and practically unwise and wrong. His solution can be neither permanent nor just."

Izvestia Monday blamed the U.S. for the deadlock at the Paris talks on Vietnam and charged that Washington was taking steps for a major escalation of the war. Tass news agency reported.

The Paris deadlock was due to the American refusal to consider the legitimate Vietnamese demand for an end to the bombings and acts of aggression against North Vietnam the newspaper said.

The paper described the demand as an "indispensable condition" before any other question may be taken up at the talks.

It said a number of instances over the past few days showed that the U.S. is preparing major operations in Vietnam.

The *Times* said Monday that 10 years ago the world would have expected the national self-absorption that now seems to have settled on Asian countries.

It said that events in 1948 gave rise to "what might be called the horizontal fallacy—the belief that a doctrine such as communism, potentially anti-imperialist, an futuristic, would move across frontiers and appeal to starving peasants."

KHANN: 00004 in Ch. 107
Tel: 23044

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor
Tel: 23821

for other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 23022, 24020

Editorial Ex. 24, 51
Circulation and Advertising
Extension 59

Solar Energy To Serve Earthly Projects

"You should know," said the director of the Physico-Technical Research Institute, the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, Academician Valentin Baum, "that at noon on a summer day the sun gives to every square metre of the Republic's territory as much as 800 kilo calories."

Figuratively speaking, suspended over every square metre is an electric stove of about half-kilowatt capacity. Now compute for yourself how much heat is obtained by the Kara-Kum, this desert spreading over 350 thousand square kilometres. Quite an astronomical figure, isn't it?"

It is this that makes so attractive the suggestion of the scientists from the Physico-Technical Institute to use solar energy to bring water to the pastures. Not merely a suggestion at the present stage, but rather an experiment being put into effect under the scientific supervision of the members of the Institute's Helio-Technology Laboratory by the personnel of the Pasture-Amelioration Organisation under the Turkmen SSR's Ministry for Agricultural Construction.

An industrial complex for solar freshening of water has been started in construction at the "Bakharden" state farm.

The industrial complex comprises, in fact, fresheners up to 600 square metres each, five reinforced-concrete pools of 500 cubic metres capacity, a shaft well, water hoists, solar electric generators and watering troughs. Water storage are being built

By V. Klyukin

at present and preparatory work is underway on other installations. How solar energy was going to be harnessed was told by Academician Valentin Baum, and the head of the Helio-Technology Laboratory, Redzhep Bairamov, M.S. technology. They invited the author to visit the Institute's experimental facilities at the Bekrov population centre where the solar test field had been set up.

Here everything appears to be quite unusual. Very unusual to the inhabitants of the structures of the solar test field. They strike one by a resemblance to illustrations in a science fiction book. Nevertheless, they are being attended by ordinary earthly inhabitants.

Over there stands the thermoelectric generator—a setup with a large mirror made of aluminium plates. Here the Sun's thermal energy is being converted into electricity which drives a pump.

The All-Union Research Institute of Current Sources developed a photoelectric generator in which electricity is derived not from the thermal but from the optical energy of the Sun. Both the photoelectric generator and thermoelectric generator will be installed at the "Bakharden" state farm.

A few words about the freshener itself. These are flat-bottomed, shallow, concrete-built capacities with a conical glass roof. The freshening process is fairly

simple. The saline water raised from the well is poured into the freshener in a thin layer. On solar days the water starts evaporating, the condensate precipitating on the glass and flowing down the troughs into the water reservoir.

Two more solar setups, though not incorporated into the freshener complex, appear to be highly important and one hopes they will soon find their way into the daily life of the shepherds. These are the solar freon-ejector refrigerator and the solar kitchen.

"The solar refrigerator," explains V. Bauman, "operates on the same principle as the conventional domestic type, but it derives its energy from the Sun."

Incidentally, the solar refrigerator can turn out as much cold as is necessary not only for the storage of food, but even for bringing down the indoor temperature by about ten fifteen degrees. It is highly significant, the scientists emphasise, that the setup is economically superior to the "AZERBAIJAN" air-conditioner.

The solar kitchen is simple in arrangement, its capacity being equivalent to the 500-watt electric stove. The shepherds will find it useful for making tea and cooking.

Turkmenistan is a sun-flooded republic. So, it is by no means an accident that first steps in the utilisation of solar energy are being made in its territory (SOVIET SOURCES)

Africa Promised Major Share Of UNDP Aid

African countries are to receive the major share of the aid promised to developing nations for the financial year 1968-69 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The UNDP's Administrative Board approved 56 projects at its sixth meeting in Vienna recently. 21 of these will be in Africa, 17 in Asia and the Far East, 10 in Latin America, 3 in the Middle East, and 5 in Europe—in Greece and in four communist countries: Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

23 of the projects relate to agriculture, 10 to public services, 6 to education, 5 each to industry, social services, and other activities, and 2 to housing.

The Administrative Board set aside \$ 570,000 for a programme of regional and inter-regional technical aid involving about 140 projects. The range of activities in this sphere is extremely wide, covering not only the supply of experts and advisers, but also support for regional cultural and research centres, and the provision of scholarships.

Thus, for example, the UNDP will help members of the Central American Common Market with problems arising from their attempts at economic integration. In the Middle East, the

UNDP is taking part in research such as improving wheat cultivation. Other activities include research in the possibilities for industrial expansion and long-term programmes for popular education.

African countries will benefit substantially from all these projects. The UNDP's Administrative Board meets twice a year to approve development projects and to make available the necessary money.

The system of aid is based on the understanding that 55 per cent of the money required is provided by the developing countries themselves, the remainder coming from the UNDP. Aid is thus given on the principle of assistance to self-help.

Since its foundation in 1959, the UNDP has helped to finance a total of 222 development projects amounting to \$ 2,200 million. The organisation has surprised, or is surprising, 912 million dollars of this, including 50 million dollars promised for 1967-68, which will go towards the financing of 61 projects, costing a total of 127 million dollars.

By far the largest proportion of the development programme is in agriculture, as shown by the fact that about 30 per cent of the money so far provided by the UNDP has gone to the Food

and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for specific schemes.

The remainder of UNDP money is divided between the United Nations itself, UNESCO, the World Health Organisation, and other international organisations. Although the UNDP has increased its activities considerably in recent years, its financial resources are not sufficient for the work it is trying to do.

Funds for 1968 amount to \$180 million whereas U Thant, the UN Secretary-General, lately declared that \$350 million were needed annually.

However, some optimism is justified by announcements from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Italy, and the German Federal Republic that they will increase their contributions. In addition, Sweden has offered to make a voluntary contribution of 53 million dollars by 1970.

The European Communist countries' contributions to the United Nations' technical assistance and relief programmes are estimated to total the equivalent of 10 million dollars a year. As this money is not provided in convertible currency, pledges to the UNDP are often not taken up. (LION FEATURE)

How 100 Montagnard Prisoners Were Saved

More than 100 Montagnard tribesmen are being cured for at an American army camp near Nha Trang in South Vietnam after a dramatic mountain top rescue by helicopter from forced labour with the Viet Cong.

They had been held in a jungle guerrilla camp for between two and eight years, made to grow food and carry supplies and ammunition, a U.S. army spokesman said.

When rescued many of them were ill and suffering from malnutrition. One had leprosy. Others were treated for malaria. The camp—in jungle covered mountains about 25 miles west of Nha Trang was totally invisible from the air. Government forces only learned of their existence when three of the Montagnards walked into an American special forces camp, the spokesman said.

The special forces are commando-type troops fighting with South Vietnamese militiamen. The tribesmen were carrying "safe conduct" passes, leaflets dropped from a government aircraft a month before promises

ing fair treatment to any Viet Cong who defected.

One of them, Mang Quang, said they had come to test the American promise. He said they had left others behind them including their own families, all of whom wanted to come out.

But they had only three days to do so as the Viet Cong expected them back by then.

Then a special airborne force of helicopter, gunships, transport helicopters and aircrafts equipped with loudspeakers, and a small force of government militia led by special force lieutenant Thomas Ross, of Pensacola, Florida, took off for the mountain village with Quang as guide, the spokesman continued.

The tape was played telling the Montagnards to go to the top of the mountain to be rescued. The gunships struck at the Viet Cong base camp at the bottom of the mountain, then withdrew while the other helicopters landed.

Government troops jumped out with one group making for

the guerrilla camp while the other shepherd the Montagnards to the helicopters.

Some Viet Cong fired on the helicopters as they landed but there appeared to be only a few guerrillas in the dense jungle, the spokesman said. The base camp consisted of about eight huts, invisible even from the ground until they were a few yards. It was equipped with a mess a bamboo shower and tunnels.

About 60 of the tribes people, including a woman who had a baby only the day before, were taken off, but Quang said his own family was not among them.

Lieutenant Ross decided to go back the next day. The same procedure was followed and again the helicopters received sporadic fire.

This time about 40 Montagnards were taken off, including Quang's family. A third trip was made last Saturday to take another group and this time there was no fire. An officer who was in the party said this might be because the main group of guerrillas was not there.

(REUTERS)

U.S. Plans To Cut Civilian Losses

The United States military command in Saigon has stressed the importance of cutting civilian casualties of the Vietnam war to a minimum.

This followed a week in which 35 civilians and eight American servicemen were accidentally killed by American weapons. Another 139 civilians and 58 U.S. servicemen were accidentally wounded.

American field commanders have been given an 11-point directive—re-emphasised after the latest incidents—on how to minimise civilian losses.

They are told, among other things, to warn civilian populations wherever possible that a bombing raid is coming and to plan operations in consultation with local officials.

By Anthony Baker

The 35 civilians were killed when American troops, defending themselves from Viet Cong ambushes, accidentally shot up a village in the Mekong delta.

The mishaps were one latest in a chapter of accidents involving civilians and "friendly" troops in the Vietnam war ranging from the tragic to the bizarre.

Since the U.S. intervened in the war, civilians have been accidentally killed, shot and scared with flame-throwers, troops have been hit by aircraft and artillery supporting them, and have collided, a tank has hit another tank and a helicopter once collided with a taxi.

No figure is available for the number of civilians killed by accident,

but it runs into at least hundreds. Many more have been wounded.

Military casualties caused by accident are also high; but there are very few soldiers prepared to forego the risk of being hit by their own aircraft and artillery in favour of advancing without them.

Senior American officers say that this sort of error has occurred in past wars—probably in every one since gunpowder came into use.

What is different in Vietnam is the nature of the conflict and the massive publicity it receives. Air strikes within a few hundred yards of advancing American or South Vietnamese troops are not uncommon—and were even used in the Saigon street fighting last May.

(Continued on page 4)

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
(minimum seven lines per insertion)
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
subscription rates

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

Student Special

Sayed Jamaluddin: Famous Scholar Of Afghanistan

One of the most famous learned men of Afghanistan is Sayed Jamaluddin. He was also one of the Afghan geniuses. He was born in Asad Abad of Kunar, east part of Afghanistan in 1834.

His father named Sayed Sadar was from a very influential family and had authority in the east of Afghanistan.

Dost Mohammad Khan told them to live in Kabul. So their family settled in Kabul. Sayed Jamaluddin started his education at the age of seven. He mastered literary works through the guidance of his father.

He had an inborn ability to learn fast and acquired knowledge of science, grammar, Islam and its laws. Prophet Mohammad's saying, its ethical code, history, mathematics, philosophy and medicine. He had recourse to various learned scientists and teachers to master all these fields. He travelled to India to improve his knowledge of mathematics.

He went to Mecca for a pilgrimage and on his return from there was appointed the advisor to the King Amir Dost Mohammad Khan. After the death of the king he went to various countries like India, Egypt and Turkey.

In a few years Sultan Abdul Aziz appointed him as the member of the Education Society. Prime Minister of Egypt Riaz Pasha was very much impressed by his works and his bright intellect and introduced him to the king of Egypt, Khudaiw Esmaile, who in order to encourage

him fixed a salary of ten Egyptian pounds every month.

Once Jamaluddin happened to visit Al-Azhar Society where his first speech so impressed the audience that many became his ardent followers. Two of the famous followers are Sheikh Adah and Sayed Jamaluddin Sanl, both of whom were from outside Afghanistan.

All his actions, speeches and discourses were directed towards uniting all the Moslems in the world. Still later he visited India this time spending most of his time in Hyderabad, followed by his visit to London and Paris.

In Paris in association with his followers Sheikh Mohammad Adah he published a paper in Arabic.

Sayed Jamaluddin stayed in Paris for three years and then went to Paris on the invitation of its king. Sayed Jamaluddin wanted to introduce reforms in Iranian law which was not appreciated by the people and he was asked to leave Iran.

Later he was invited by the Turkish king and visited Turkey the second time. There he developed cancer and was sick for a long time. He was operated on by skilled surgeons but could not survive and died in March 1891.

He was buried in Istanbul. In 1939 His Majesty brought his body to Kabul with full honours, and since he was a great educationist and scientist had him buried in the Kabul University campus.

(By Darab)

Side Stroke And Hip-Carry In Life Saving

The side-stroke can be considered the all-purpose stroke for life saving. While it is not as fast or stylish as the crawl, it has the advantage of leaving one arm free to support the victim, while the other is used to swim.

Another, and more important point, is that it is less tiring than most other strokes. Breathing is also much easier.

The face is turned slightly away from the line of advance, so that the mouth is less likely to be covered by water. This is particularly useful while swimming in the sea, where choppy water can be expected.

The side-stroke, as the name suggests, is executed with the body lying on one side.

Once in the water, lie on your side with the right arm fully extended beyond your head, pointing in the direction you wish to go. The right palm should face

downwards. The left arm in this case the carrying arm—should be left lying along your side.

Pull your right arm through the water in a shallow, circular sweep and draw it into your chest. This has the effect of dragging you forward.

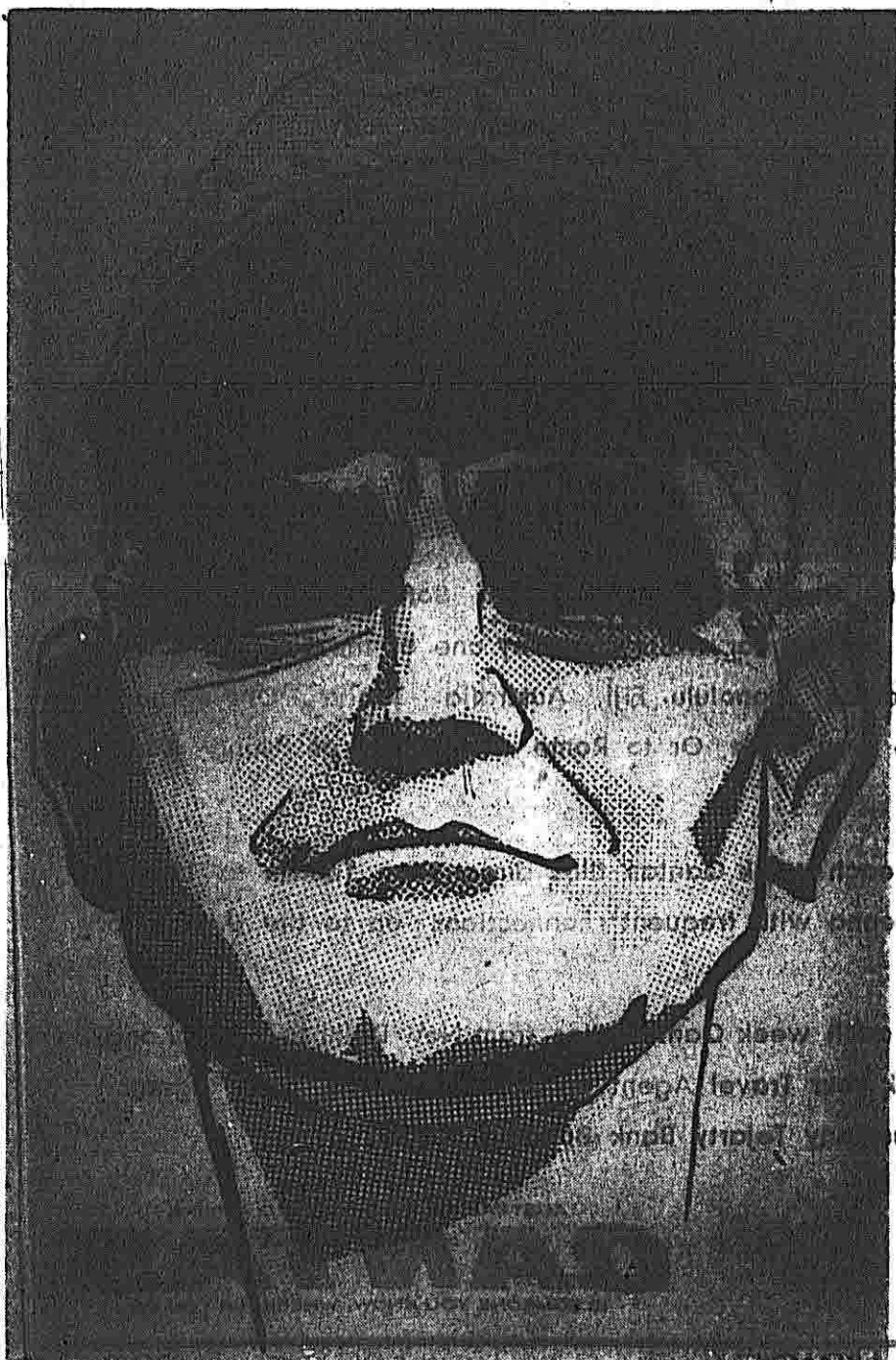
At the same time, unless you are towing someone, the left arm glides forward until it is just in front and below your face. Keep your elbow well bent and close to your body.

The leg action, a rapid scissor movement, is done just before the right arm is thrust forward in readiness for the second stroke.

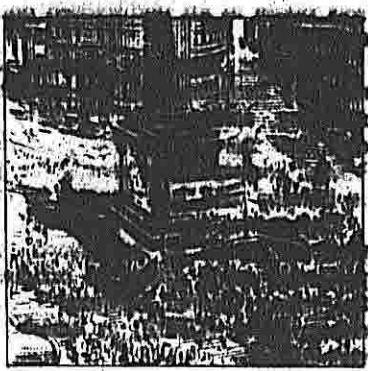
As both arms are drawn back into the chest, the legs are opened from the hips, with knees bent; they are then straightened and snapped together in the scissor movement.

(Continued on page 4)

Easy to Draw



Mrs. Pankhurst Goes To Jail



The same year, suffragettes joined with other women's organizations seeking the vote in a deputation to the Prime Minister, Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Mrs. Pankhurst stood up and made an impassioned plea. "We are prepared to sacrifice our lives for the vote!" she cried.



Later that day she reported to a demonstration of 7,000 women that they could get no promise from the Prime Minister. A great cheer went up from the crowd when she raised her arms and cried defiantly "We shall never rest until we have won our right!"



Following this Mrs. Pankhurst held what she called a "Women's Parliament"—it was really just a big meeting—in a London hall to discuss new moves. The result was a march to Parliament, a clash with police and prison sentences for Christabel, then aged 26, and Sylvia.



Now Mrs. Pankhurst herself went to jail. She was arrested after a fight with the police. She refused to make a promise she would behave and received a six month sentence. She had to wear prison clothes, stamped with a broad arrow.

How Many Days In Each Month

There are 12 months in the year. Some have 30 days. Some have 31 days and one has 29 days. Here are two simple ways to remember how many days each month has. The first one is a short poem.

Thirty days has September

April, June and November.

All the rest have thirty-one

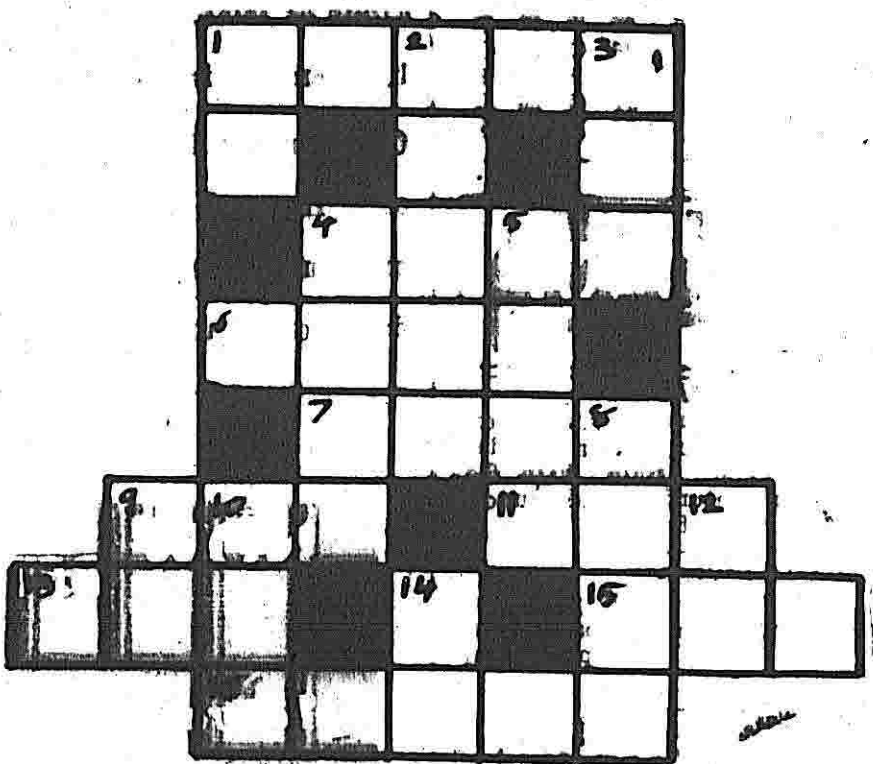
Except February which alone
Has twenty-eight

Another easy way to remember the number of days in each month is to count off the months on the knuckles of your hand.

You begin with January on the first knuckle; February in the space between the knuckles, and so on. All the months with 31 days come out on the top of the knuckles. The months with 30 days come out between the knuckles.

The months of the year are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

NEW CROSSWORD PUZZLE



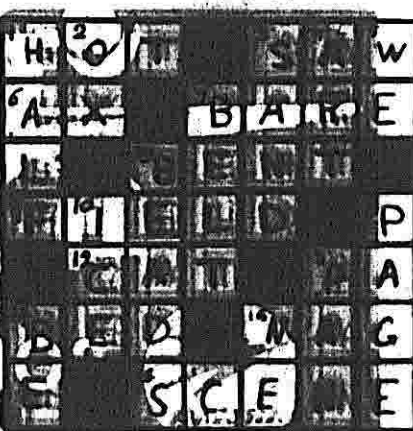
PUZZLE NO. 20

ACROSS

1. What Adam ate.
4. A walking stick.
6. A short, informal letter.
7. Bunches in a church.
9. Money received for work.
11. What Dad calls his boy.
13. A tin container.
15. A public carriage.
16. What a train runs on.

DOWN

1. Advertisement. (abbreviation)
2. A shallow, round dish.
3. What you see with.
4. To fail.
5. Tidings.
8. A small stocking.
9. Pennsylvania. (abbreviation)
10. An insect.
12. North America. (abbreviation)
14. Virginia. (abbreviation)



Proverbs For You

1. They made enough noise to wake the dead.

غا لغال زياد كر دند

2. It's as sure as death

قطعا يقين است

3. Speak of the Devil (and he's sure to appear).

خوس را ياد كرندا نيك ولبست چكي

4. Never say die.

هيچ وقت نا اميد نشو

5. They are a dime a dozen.

قراوان است

6. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.

آنچه انجام دهم بايد كامل باشد

7. Well begun is half done.

شروع خوب نيمه خرابي است

8. What is done is done.

آنچه شده ، شده

9. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.

توگ عادت خرابي خوشي نميگيرد

10. Every dog has his day.

هر كيرا يوزن هست

11. He is crookeder than a dog's hind leg.

شستكي، علقه نيكست

12. They have gone to the dogs.

فاسد شده اند

13. I worked like a dog.

سخت گوشيتم

14. I'd bet my bottom dollar.

آخرين يوك خود را از آن قمار ميگيرم

15. I'd give my bottom dollar.

آخرين يوك خود را از آن قمار ميگيرم

16. I've got one foot in the door.

توگين يوك فتيحتي است

17. It's only a drop in the bucket. (or ocean)

بي اهميت است

18. It's as dry as dust.

كله بلشتك است

World News In Brief

MOSCOW, August 15, (AFP)—A Soviet trade union delegation led by Piotr Pimenov, secretary of the central council of Soviet trade unions, left here by air for Prague, Tass reported.

HOUSTON, August 15, (AFP)—Heart transplant patient Louis John Fierro went back to work as a second hand car salesman Tuesday. Fierro was operated on by Dr. Denton Cooley of St. Luke's hospital here on May 22. He is one of the six surviving patients of eight heart transplants performed by Dr. Cooley.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, August 15, (Reuters)—Sen. Eugene McCarthy predicted last night he would win the Democratic presidential nomination and said he already had 500 to 800 of the 1,312 votes needed to carry the party's convention.

WASHINGTON, August 15, (Reuters)—The U.S. agriculture department has authorized India to buy about 63,400 metric tons of U.S. white wheat for shipment from Pacific coast ports between August 20 and November 30.

URBANA, Ohio, August 15, (AFP)—Three hundred national guardsmen converged on this western Ohio town Wednesday following the derailment of several freight cars loaded with military explosives.

Authorities evacuated 3,000 of the town's 11,000 inhabitants along a 1,500 metre swath down the Railroad right of way. The freight cars were loaded with 105 mm. shells and detonators.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, August 15, (AFP)—A bomb went off yesterday in front of the Louisville, Kentucky, Baptist church of reverend A.D. King, brother of the late Doctor Martin Luther King, it was reported here.

DEMASCUS, August 15, (Reuters)—Syria will ask, through the International Red Cross, for the return of the two Syrian pilots who landed

in their Mig-17's in Israel on Monday, it was announced Tuesday night.

LOS ANGELES, August 15, (Reuters)—A giant comet-shaped blimp carrying tourists to Disneyland crashed in a Los Angeles suburb yesterday and all passengers and three crew were reported dead by police.

BUCHAREST, August 15, (AFP)—Rumanian communist party leader Nicolae Ceausescu warned against interference by Warsaw Pact forces in the internal affairs of any member state and emphasized the importance of the national command of armed forces in each country.

Speaking at a ceremony for the promotion of young Rumanian army officers, Ceausescu said:

"There can be no justification for admitting in any way the use of armed force for intervention in the internal affairs of any of the Warsaw treaty member countries."

"The settlement of internal problems belongs exclusively to the parties and peoples of each country," he argued. "Interference of any kind cannot but harm the cause of socialism, friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries."

Vietnam

(Continued from page 2)
with machine guns and rockets—is a new weapon that brings new hazards. This was evident in another Saigon incident in June when a rocket malfunctioned and hit a government command post killing four colonels, a major and a captain.

Troops call up artillery fire to hit only a few yards ahead of them, of under heavy attack, and only a few hundreds yards when taking on well dug-in guerrillas.

"When you get that close, you're bound to get an accident. The amazing thing is not that they happen—it's how rarely they happen," said one senior officer.

Casualties among civilians are aggravated by the nature of the war. There is no front in Vietnam.

The Viet Cong, if not everywhere, are certainly very widespread and control large parts of the country and their civilian population.

The Americans accuse them of deliberately setting ambushes from civilian centres knowing that civilians will get hurt when their fire is returned.

Besides the obvious wish not to kill innocent people, the government forces are concerned at the psychological effect such incidents have since the Vietnam war is as much psychological as it is military. (Reuters)

Side Stroke

(Continued from page 3)

As you are lying on your side, the movement of both legs will be parallel to the surface of the water.

The second movement begins when the right arm is shot forward, and when the left makes a backward pull under the surface, the latter finishes its movement alongside the thigh.

One use of the side-stroke is that one hand is free to be placed around victim's shoulders and across his chest, grasping him firmly under the opposite arm-pit.

From this position you will be able to use the side-stroke to tow him to safety. Try to keep your upper hip close to the small of his back. This will prevent you trailing him behind, which could force his head under the water.

Opposition Party In Zambia Banned

LUSAKA, August 15, (Reuters)—The leader of Zambia's opposition united party Nalundia Munda, was arrested and the party banned it was officially announced.

Police took Munda, a former minister from his home in the early hours, according to his wife. He was taken to an undisclosed place of restriction.

President Kenneth Kaunda in a surprise broadcast to the nation this morning, announced: "I have decided that the United Party is an unlawful society. This means the party is banned and has ceased to exist."

The move against the party followed an attack by an armed gang yesterday on a group of officials of the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) in which one was killed.

The officials, on their way home from the funeral of a local party worker who was killed last weekend, were pounced on by 40 or 50 men in the copperbelt town of Chililabombwe, according to the minister of state for the western province.

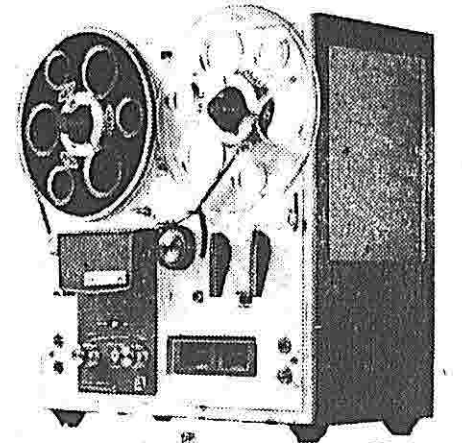


AKAI

TAPE RECORDERS, AMPLIFIERS AND SPEAKER-SYSTEMS

The Most Exciting Products of Their Kind
MODEL 1710W

- *4 track stereo monaural record and play
- *3 speed
- *Magnificent oil finished wooden cabinet
- *Automatic shut-off
- *Built in two speakers.



AKAI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
P.O. BOX 12, TOKYO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT JAPAN

Catalogue and Price List Available on Request

NAME: _____ AGE: _____
PROFESSION: _____
ADDRESS: _____

Weather

Skies over all the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Lashkargah and Farah with a high of 47 C, 116 F. The coldest areas were Lal and North Salang with a low of 5 C, 41 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was 29 C, 84 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 4 knots.

Yesterday's temperature:

Kabul	34 C	15 C
	93 F	59 F
Kandahar	40 C	22 C
	104 F	72 F
Herat	37 C	21 C
	98 F	70 F
Mazare Sharif	39 C	29 C
	102 F	84 F
Jalalabad	38 C	29 C
	100 F	84 F
Ghazni	32 C	16 C
	89 F	61 F
Baghlan	39 C	19 C
	102 F	66 F
Faizabad	36 C	16 C
	97 F	61 F
Bamian	26 C	10 C
	76 F	50 F
Laghman	34 C	26 C
	93 F	79 F



PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7½ and 9½ p.m. American and Italian colour film dubbed in Farsi (Hate FOR HATE). On Saturday and Sunday at 7½ p.m. in English.

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2½, 5½, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi (THE RAGE). At 8 p.m. Saturday in English.

ZAINAB NENDARI:
At 2, 4, 6 and 8 p.m. American cinemascope colour film dubbed in Farsi (THE GUNFIGHTER).

The first issue of Vol. 21 of Afghanistan a quarterly journal published by the Historical Society of Afghanistan is now available in the Ibn Sina and Plorn zai Bookstores. Feature articles include report on the excavation of Tape Shotur in Hadda, 'Les monuments peu connus de l'architecture medievale de l'Afghanistan', and others At 25 per copy.

NAUROZ CARPET EXPORT COMPANY

We offer our Customers New and Antique Carpets in all sizes at lowest prices. One year guarantee. Opposite the Blue Mosque. Tel: 22300

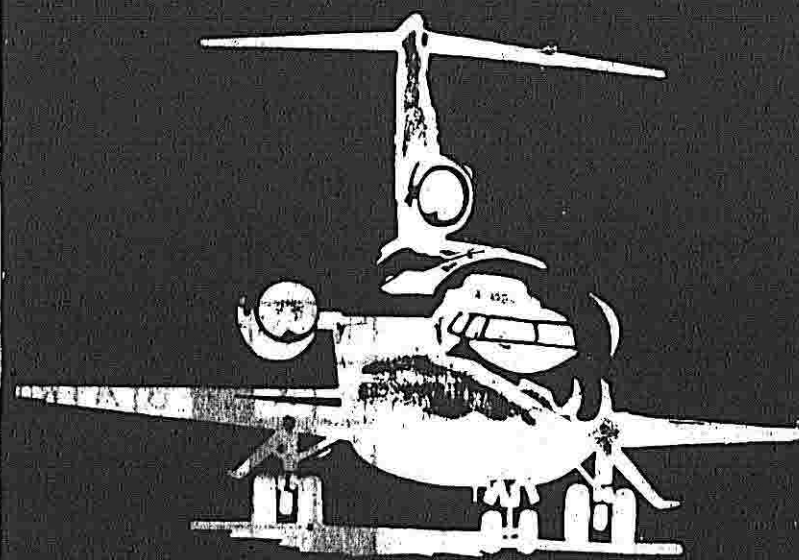
French Club in Share Nau

PAINTING AND CALLIGRAPHY EXHIBITION

The exhibition of different paintings and seven kinds of Islamic calligraphy by the famous Afghan calligrapher Azizuddin Wakili Popalzai, the chief artist of Government Printing Press is being shown on the second floor of City Hall by the Ministry of Information and Culture from August 17 to 19. Entrance is free every day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 5 to 7 p.m.

NOW BETWEEN KABUL AND

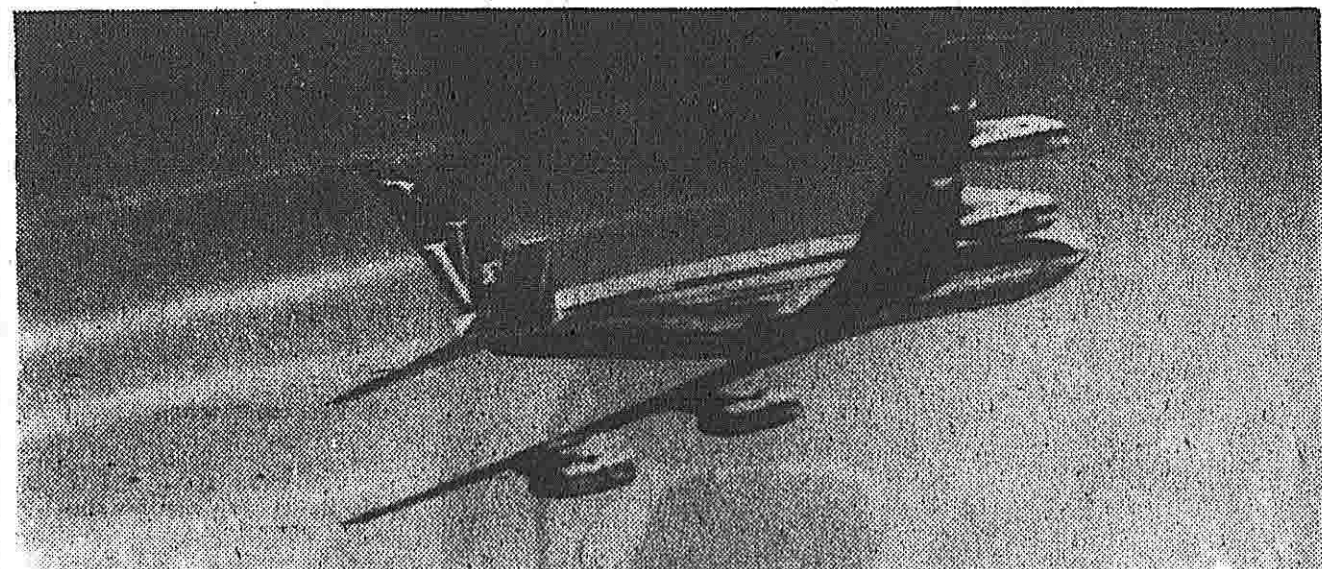
Teheran- Beirut- Istanbul- Frankfurt
London- New Delhi- Tashkent & Moscow



BOEING 727

For further information call 24731-2-3

Fly away to your beautiful beach with Qantas Anywhere on five continents



Nassau. Waikiki. Korolevu. Coolangatta. Shimmaiku. Soft sand. And warm waves. The beach you're looking for waits close by one of the exciting places Qantas flies to. The Bahamas Honolulu. Fiji. Australia. Japan. Or perhaps Athens. Qantas will take you there. Or to Rome. Singapore or Hong Kong. Qantas knows them all.

Flying West? Four times each week Qantas flies direct from Tehran to London via Athens, Rome or Vienna with frequent connections on to the U. S. A. or Mexico.

Flying East? Three times each week Qantas flies from New Delhi to Hong Kong, Manila and Australia. Ask your Travel Agent or Qantas General Sales Agents: Kabul Travel Services, Pashtany Tejarty Bank Building, Kabul,

Tel: 20220

AUSTRALIA'S ROUND WORLD AIRLINE
QANTAS
IS SOMEONE YOU KNOW, WHEREVER YOU GO

QANTAS with AIR INDIA and BOAC

7Q21-AF